

1. Identification

Product identifier	Crude Oil (Sweet)	
Other means of identification		
SDS number	0002	
Synonyms	Petroleum crude oil, Coal oil, Mineral oil, Petroleum, Rock oil	
Recommended use	Industrial use.	
Recommended restrictions	None known.	
Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information		
Company name	WPX Energy Inc.	
Address	P.O. Box 3102 Tulsa, OK 74101 US US	
Telephone	855-979-2012	
E-mail	Not available.	
Emergency phone number	3E Hotline	855-393-9881

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Flammable liquids	Category 1
Health hazards	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2
	Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 1B
	Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 respiratory tract irritation
	Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure	Category 1 (Central Nervous System, hematopoietic system)
	Aspiration hazard	Category 1
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard	Category 2
	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard	Category 2
OSHA defined hazards	Not classified.	
Label elements		



Signal word Danger

Hazard statement Extremely flammable liquid and vapor. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause genetic defects. May cause cancer. Causes damage to organs (Central Nervous System, hematopoietic system) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Keep container tightly closed. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Avoid release to the environment.

Response	If exposed or concerned: Call a poison center/doctor. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If swallowed: Call a poison center/doctor// if you feel unwell. Do NOT induce vomiting. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. Collect spillage.
Storage	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. Store locked up.
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	Static accumulating flammable liquid can become electrostatically charged even in bonded and grounded equipment. Sparks may ignite liquid and vapor. May cause flash fire or explosion.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS number	%
Crude oil	8002-05-9	<=100
Benzene	71-43-2	<=5
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	N/A	1
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	<1

Composition comments All concentrations are in percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Skin contact	Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Destroy or thoroughly clean contaminated shoes.
Eye contact	Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If easy to do, remove contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Get medical attention. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists. In case of irritation from airborne exposure, move to fresh air. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.
Ingestion	Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. DO NOT induce vomiting. If victim is fully conscious, give a cupful of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs, keep head lower than the hips to help prevent aspiration.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Decrease in motor functions. Behavioral changes. Narcosis. Dizziness. Headache. Nausea. Unconsciousness. Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. Cyanosis (blue tissue condition, nails, lips, and/or skin). Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. May cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Thermal burns: Flush with water immediately. While flushing, remove clothes which do not adhere to affected area. Call an ambulance. Continue flushing during transport to hospital. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.
General information	Take off all contaminated clothing immediately. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water fog. Foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only. Extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricity when filling properly grounded containers. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the presence of small quantities of water or other contaminants. Material will float and may ignite on surface of water. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.
Fire fighting equipment/instructions	In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.
Specific methods	Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other involved materials.
General fire hazards	Extremely flammable liquid and vapor.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). In case of spills, beware of slippery floors and surfaces. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not breathe mist or vapor. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank or other suitable container for recovery or safe disposal. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of released vapors. Evacuate all non-essential personnel to an area upwind. Stop leak if possible without any risk. Ventilate enclosed areas to prevent formation of toxic, flammable or oxygen deficient atmospheres. Water spray may be used to reduce vapors. Avoid vapor cloud even with proper respiratory protective equipment. Use suitable protective equipment (section 8). Follow all fire-fighting procedures (section 5).
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Remove sources of ignition. Beware of the explosion danger. This material is classified as a water pollutant under the Clean Water Act and should be prevented from contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems which lead to waterways. Large Spills: Stop leak if you can do so without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Cover with plastic sheet to prevent spreading. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage/salvage vessels. Following product recovery, flush area with water. Small Spills: Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. Never return spills to original containers for re-use. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS. Ensure that waste and contaminated materials are collected and removed from the work area as soon as possible in a suitably labeled container. Wash area with soap and water.
Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Inform appropriate managerial or supervisory personnel of all environmental releases. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent material from entering drains, sewers or low lying areas. See section 13 for waste disposal information. Environmental manager must be informed of all major spillages.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle, store or open near an open flame, sources of heat or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Minimize fire risks from flammable and combustible materials (including combustible dust and static accumulating liquids) or dangerous reactions with incompatible materials. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Ground container and transfer equipment to eliminate static electric sparks. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Avoid prolonged exposure. Do not taste or swallow. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices.

For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the Canadian Electrical Code in Canada, (CSA C22.1), or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 70, "National Electrical Code".

Before entering storage tanks and commencing any operation in a confined area, check the atmosphere for oxygen content, hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and flammability. The inherent toxic and olfactory (sense of smell) fatiguing properties of hydrogen sulfide require that air monitoring alarms be used if concentrations are expected to reach harmful levels, such as in enclosed spaces, heated transport vessels and spill or leak situations. If the air concentration exceeds 10 ppm, the area should be evacuated unless respiratory protection is in use. Do not smoke or use open fire or other sources of ignition.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up by using common bonding and grounding techniques. Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Ground/bond container and equipment. These alone may be insufficient to remove static electricity. Store in a cool, dry place out of direct sunlight. Store in original tightly closed container. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep in an area equipped with sprinklers. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS). Keep container tightly closed and in a well-ventilated place. Comply with all national, state, and local codes pertaining to the storage, handling, dispensing, and disposal of flammable liquids. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Store away from incompatible materials.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	5 ppm
	TWA	1 ppm

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
Crude oil (CAS 8002-05-9)	PEL	2000 mg/m ³
		500 ppm

US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Ceiling	25 ppm
	TWA	10 ppm
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	Ceiling	20 ppm

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	2.5 ppm
	TWA	0.5 ppm

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	STEL	5 ppm
	TWA	1 ppm

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	STEL	1 ppm
	TWA	0.1 ppm
Crude oil (CAS 8002-05-9)	Ceiling	1800 mg/m3
	TWA	350 mg/m3
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)	Ceiling	15 mg/m3
		10 ppm

Biological limit values

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	25 µg/g	S-Phenylmercapturic acid	Creatinine in urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Exposure guidelines

US - California OELs: Skin designation

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) Can be absorbed through the skin.

US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin designation

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) Can be absorbed through the skin.

Appropriate engineering controls

Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Provide eyewash station. Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Chemical respirator with organic vapor cartridge and full facepiece.

Skin protection

Hand protection Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier.

Other Wear suitable protective clothing. Use of an impervious apron is recommended. Wear chemical-resistant, impervious gloves. Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of skin contact.

Respiratory protection Chemical respirator with organic vapor cartridge and full facepiece. Respirator type: Air-purifying respirator with an appropriate, government approved (where applicable), air-purifying filter, cartridge or canister. Contact health and safety professional or manufacturer for specific information.

Thermal hazards Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations

When using do not smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Form	Viscous liquid.
Color	Dark yellow to brown or greenish black.
Odor	Hydrocarbon.

Odor threshold	Not applicable.
pH	Not applicable.
Melting point/freezing point	Not applicable.
Initial boiling point and boiling range	84.2 - 1094 °F (29 - 590 °C)
Flash point	19.4 - 302.0 °F (-7.0 - 150.0 °C)
Evaporation rate	Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	
Flammability limit - lower (%)	1
Flammability limit - upper (%)	7
Vapor pressure	15 - 1380 mmHg (68°F/20°C)
Vapor density	> 1 (Air = 1.0)
Relative density	0.7 - 1.1
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility (water)	Negligible.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	> 500 °F (> 260 °C)
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable.
Viscosity	< 1 cSt
Viscosity temperature	104 °F (40 °C)
Other information	
Explosive properties	Not explosive.
Oxidizing properties	Not oxidizing.
VOC (Weight %)	Not applicable.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Does not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point. Contact with incompatible materials. Prevent buildup of vapors or gases to explosive concentrations.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon oxides. Sulfur oxides.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation. May cause irritation to the respiratory system.
Skin contact	Frequent or prolonged contact may defat and dry the skin, leading to discomfort and dermatitis.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Ingestion	Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause a serious chemical pneumonia.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics Behavioral changes. Decrease in motor functions. Narcosis. Headache. Dizziness. Nausea. Unconsciousness. Cyanosis (blue tissue condition, nails, lips, and/or skin). Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. May cause respiratory irritation.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause respiratory irritation. Causes skin, eye and respiratory tract irritation. High vapor concentrations may cause drowsiness and irritation of the eyes or respiratory tract. Hydrogen sulfide, a highly toxic gas, may be present. Signs and symptoms of overexposure to hydrogen sulfide include respiratory and eye irritation, dizziness, nausea, coughing, a sensation of dryness and pain in the nose, and loss of consciousness. Odor does not provide a reliable indicator of the presence of hazardous levels in the atmosphere.

Components	Species	Test Results
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)		
Acute		
<i>Oral</i>		
LD50	Rat	930 mg/kg
Crude oil (CAS 8002-05-9)		
Acute		
<i>Dermal</i>		
LD50	Rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg
<i>Oral</i>		
LD50	Rat	> 5000 mg/kg
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)		
Acute		
<i>Inhalation</i>		
LC50	Rat	> 0.38 mg/l, 960 Minutes
Skin corrosion/irritation	Prolonged skin contact may cause temporary irritation.	
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.	
Respiratory or skin sensitization		
Respiratory sensitization	Not a respiratory sensitizer.	
Skin sensitization	This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.	
Germ cell mutagenicity	May cause genetic defects.	
Carcinogenicity	May cause cancer.	
IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity		
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	1 Carcinogenic to humans.	
Crude oil (CAS 8002-05-9)	3 Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.	
NTP Report on Carcinogens		
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Known To Be Human Carcinogen.	
OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)		
Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)	Cancer	
Reproductive toxicity	Can cause adverse reproductive effects - such as birth defects, miscarriages, or infertility.	
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.	
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	Causes damage to organs (Central Nervous System, hematopoietic system) through prolonged or repeated exposure.	
Aspiration hazard	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	
Chronic effects	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects. Contains benzene. Human epidemiology studies indicate that prolonged and/or repeated overexposure to benzene may cause damage to the blood-producing system and serious blood disorders, including leukemia. Animal tests suggest that prolonged and/or repeated overexposure to benzene may damage the embryo/fetus. The relevance of these animal studies to humans has not been fully established.	

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Components	Species	Test Results
Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)		
Aquatic		
Fish	LC50	Lake whitefish (<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>) 0.002 mg/l, 96 hours

Persistence and degradability No data is available on the degradability of this product.

Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) 2.13

Mobility in soil Expected to be mobile in soil.

Other adverse effects No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal instructions Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. No specific disposal method required. This material and/or its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Local disposal regulations Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste code The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer and the waste disposal company. D001: Waste Flammable material with a flash point <140 °F

Waste from residues / unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner (see: Disposal instructions). Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Contaminated packaging Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN number UN1267
UN proper shipping name Petroleum crude oil
Transport hazard class(es)
Class 3
Subsidiary risk -
Label(s) 3
Packing group I
Environmental hazards
Marine pollutant Yes
Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Special provisions 144, 357, T11, TP1, TP8
Packaging exceptions 150
Packaging non bulk 201
Packaging bulk 243

IATA

UN number UN1267
UN proper shipping name Petroleum crude oil
Transport hazard class(es)
Class 3
Subsidiary risk -
Packing group I
Environmental hazards Yes
ERG Code 3L
Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

IMDG

UN number UN1267
UN proper shipping name PETROLEUM CRUDE OIL
Transport hazard class(es)
Class 3
Subsidiary risk -
Packing group I
Environmental hazards
Marine pollutant Yes
EmS F-E, S-E

Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable. However, this product is a liquid and if transported in bulk covered under MARPOL 73/78, Annex I.
General information IMDG Regulated Marine Pollutant. DOT Regulated Marine Pollutant.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.
 This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) Cancer
 Central nervous system
 Blood
 Aspiration
 Skin
 Eye
 respiratory tract irritation
 Flammability

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2) LISTED
 Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4) LISTED

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - Yes
 Delayed Hazard - Yes
 Fire Hazard - Yes
 Pressure Hazard - No
 Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance

Chemical name	CAS number	Reportable quantity (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity, lower value (pounds)	Threshold planning quantity, upper value (pounds)
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	100	500		

SARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Yes

SARA 313 (TRI reporting)

Chemical name	CAS number	% by wt.
Crude oil	8002-05-9	<=100
Benzene	71-43-2	<=5
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	<1

Other federal regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
 Crude oil (CAS 8002-05-9)

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Not regulated.

US state regulations

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
 Crude oil (CAS 8002-05-9)
 Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
 Crude oil (CAS 8002-05-9)
 Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
 Crude oil (CAS 8002-05-9)
 Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)
 Hydrogen sulfide (CAS 7783-06-4)

US. California Proposition 65**US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens & Reproductive Toxicity (CRT): Listed substance**

Benzene (CAS 71-43-2)

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates this product complies with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s).

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date	08-May-2015
Revision date	-
Version #	01
Further information	Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe
HMIS® ratings	Health: 2* Flammability: 4 Physical hazard: 0

NFPA ratings**Disclaimer**

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